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House.

WHENEVER a ballot-box fraud is
announced, it is not necessary to state that
the conspirators are Democrats; that is
always understood.

"How Democrats will carry Illinois"

is a heading of a Democratic paper in
the East. They always carry it before
the votes are counted—that's "how."

The importers are howling about the
McKinley bill. The importers represent
foreign industries and competitors. Re-
publican Congressmen legislate for home
industries.

If there is a Democratic or assistant
Democratic paper in the East that has
favored the Senate, House or any of the
Grand Army propositions for liberal
pensions we have not seen it.

The Ohio Legislature has enacted a
law prohibiting the artificial coloring of
oleomargarine. Yet most of the country
butter sold nowadays is artificially colored,
and coloring material is openly advertised in
dairy papers.

AFTER three years' struggle, the New
York Legislature has passed a secret-
ballot law which Governor Hill will ap-
prove. It is not the measure that the
Republicans desired in full, but it is one
which no Democrat in that Legislature
would have approved six months ago.

GOVERNOR EAGLE, of Arkansas, and
his associates who tried to fix the mur-
der of Clayton upon a man living in Cal-
ifornia at the time, must feel anything
but proud of their skill, now that the
widow of the man comes forward and
testifies that he was bedridden at the
time of the murder, and has since died.

THE Manufacturers' Record, a journal
devoted to Southern progress, publishes
statistics showing that from 1880 to 1889
the number of spindles in cotton manu-
factories in the South increased from
667,854 to 2,035,398, and the number of
cotton-mills from 161 to 355. The origin
and growth of this industry are due to
protection. Free trade would wipe it
all out and give nothing in return.

In these days of great enterprises
and engineering feats a continuous railway
from North to South America need not
be regarded as visionary or impossible.
No doubt the engineering difficulties
would be very great and the expense
enormous, but obstacles almost as great
have been overcome in other enterprises.
Such a line would give a great impetus
to international trade and prove a bond
between the nations far more binding
than alliances or treaties.

WITH the increase of electric wires
and plants it may become necessary to
have an inspector of electric lights and
wires. The business is in its infancy,
and it is plain to see that with electric
motors, lights and other appliances the
number of wires will greatly increase.
Some of these are charged with death
not only to workmen, but to other citi-
zens. As a matter of public safety it
may become necessary to have an official
inspector with authority to regulate the
position of wires and cause the removal
of poles, wires or fixtures.

A WASHINGTON special says that ex-
Speaker Carlisle has lost his prestige as
a Democratic leader in Congress, and
that Crisp, of Georgia, is the leader now
recognized by the Southern Democrats,
while our Bynum, of grass-burning
fame, occupies a similar position in the
Northern wing. It is added that Crisp
and Bynum have a thorough understand-
ing. Crisp is to be Speaker when the
Democrats get possession of the House,
and Bynum is in training for the second
place on the national ticket in 1892.
Bynum has gall enough to aspire to any-
thing.

The decision of the School Board to
discontinue the teaching of German in
the lower grades of the public schools is
a step in the right direction. This tu-
ition involved an outlay of nearly \$7,000
a year, and the money can be applied to
the construction and equipment of new
buildings to accommodate the rapidly
increasing number of pupils. Scholars
who desire to pursue the study of Ger-
man will be afforded opportunity to do
so in School No. 6, the High-school and
its annex, the cost thereof being de-
frayed, as heretofore, out of the public
funds.

THE labor demonstrations in the lead-
ing cities in Europe were not of a char-
acter to justify the serious apprehen-
sions which have been expressed for
weeks by the foreign correspondents.
In Paris the authorities took precautions
to prevent the Anarchists from turning
the occasion into a demonstration of

that disorderly element, and slight dis-
turbances occurred, but they were of no
moment. There were considerable
riots in Austria and Hungary. In Lon-
don the demonstration was much smaller
than was anticipated. Throughout the
United States the demonstrations were
of a character to win the support of all
thoughtful people. Thousands of men
turned out, but no case of even the
slightest disorder has been reported. It
is this mainly policy that will win. In
one or two instances the Socialists made
efforts to identify themselves with the
working people, but in every city the
great mass of men who participated in
the demonstrations or conducted them
have shown their aversion to those who
prefer the red rag to the flag of the
United States.

IMMIGRATION ABUSES.

The country owes a debt of gratitude
to Hon. W. D. Owen, of this State, for
the thorough investigation recently made
of the immigration abuses of New York
and Boston. The investigation was au-
thorized by Congress on the motion of
Mr. Owen, and has been conducted by
him with a rare degree of patience and
determination to get at the bottom facts.
The result will be material changes in
our immigration laws. With all the dis-
cussion of the subject in recent years
there has been no investigation at the
fountain sources of information until
the present one. It remained for a West-
ern man, and we are pleased to add, an
Indiana man, to move and carry through
an investigation which will add very
largely to public information on the sub-
ject, and doubtless mark a new depart-
ure in legislation.

It has been evident for some time that
there has been a change for the worse in
the average character of foreign im-
migration coming to our shores. The num-
ber of fairly intelligent, self-sustaining
immigrants is proportionately less than
in former years, and the number of pau-
ers and persons of very low intelligence
greater. During the last few years the
immigration of Italians, Hungarians and
Poles has largely increased, and those
coming have been of the lowest kind of
unskilled labor. In spite of our im-
migration laws the importation of contract
pauper labor and of actual paupers and
criminals has increased. The law pro-
vides for the sending back of convicts
and paupers when their condition can
be ascertained, and a considerable num-
ber have been sent back. Investigation,
however, shows that the inspection at
Castle Garden has been perfunctory and
inefficient, and that the law has been
violated by emigrant-brokers and others,
who find a profit in doing so. The
British government has systematically
assisted paupers in emigrating. From
1851 to 1889 the number of persons thus
assisted was 40,154, and the total amount
of money spent was \$764,000. Societies
and organizations to assist emigration
exist in several European cities. One of
these, in Munich, is devoted exclusively
to assisting ex-convicts to emigrate.
Similar societies exist in England.
The London Times of Jan. 31, 1889,
said: "That the Prisoners' Aid Society
assists convicts to emigrate everybody
knows, and probably the United States
receives its full quota of the persons so
aided." During the four years from
1882 to 1886 the Jewish Board of Guar-
dians, a private charitable organization
in London, sent 8,429 poor Jews to this
country. A great deal of assisted im-
migration has come from Italy under a
system in which bankers, brokers,
steamship lines and boarding-house-
keepers play their several parts. It
needs no argument to show that all this
kind of immigration is undesirable and
in violation of our laws. The recent in-
vestigation shows that the law needs
amending in some respects, and that a
more rigid enforcement of it is neces-
sary. The whole subject is clearly
within the domain of Congress. Every
government has an undoubted right to
regulate and restrict foreign immigration
to any needful extent without con-
sulting other governments. The sub-
ject is one of domestic policy, and for
every country to decide for itself.

The investigation conducted by Mr.
Owen has covered not only violations of
our laws by undesirable immigration,
but also abuses practiced on immigrants
by steamship companies and others.
His report will cover the whole subject,
and show that he has done a much
needed work in a very thorough manner.

THE WORKING OF THE NEW RULES.

On Wednesday the House furnished
another illustration of the excellent re-
sults of the new code of rules. The ma-
jority party in the House had come to
the conclusion that the time had come
to pass a general pension bill. The pen-
sion committee had requested that a day
be set apart for consideration of a cer-
tain bill. The committee on rules had
agreed that Wednesday should be de-
voted to that purpose, and on that morn-
ing introduced a resolution to that effect.
Two-thirds of the minority is openly
hostile to any pension legislation, and
the other third are for any measure ex-
cept that agreed upon by the majority.
If the Carlisle rules had been in force,
the minority would have been able to
prevent the passage of the resolution to
take up the pension bill by breaking
quorums and dilatory motions. If the
bill had been reported in the usual man-
ner, under the old rules, it would have
taken its place on the calendar, and
could not have been reached except
in turn, unless by a two-thirds vote,
which no party could get. Under the
present rules the majority can take up
the measures it deems most important.
It was urged by Mr. Carlisle that the
three hours did not afford sufficient time
for discussion of the pension bill, and
that it should have gone to the ways
and means committee. While he was
Speaker the same class of bills, namely,
the Mexican pension and the dependent
pension bills, were passed without being
considered in committee of the whole
and under suspension of the rules, which
prevented amendment and discussion of
more than an hour. On Wednesday the
Morrill bill was subject to amendment,
and three hours were given to debate,
for which there was no necessity, as the
House has devoted several sessions of
the committee of the whole to general

pension debate, and the various proposi-
tions have been discussed in the press
and on the stump during the past four
years. Under the old rules the South-
ern Democrats could have prevented the
passage of the Morrill or any other
pension bill; but under the present
rules it was reached by the vote of the
majority, filibustering was prevented and
the bill passed after a substitute had
been voted down.

QUORUM IN LEGISLATIVE BODIES.

A new phase of the question of count-
ing a quorum has arisen in the Senate.
Can a Senator, who does not vote upon
any proposition because paired with an
absent Senator, be counted as a quorum?
or, as Senator Blackburn put it, on
Tuesday last, to Senator Sherman: "Does
he, in the face of the rules that it is within
the power of the presiding officer to re-
cognize as present any Senator who, un-
der his obligation, as he construes it,
thinks that he has no right to vote?"
Mr. Sherman made no direct response to
this, but declared his belief that "even
the rule adopted by the House of Repre-
sentatives is in exact accord with the
rule of the Senate and of the Constitu-
tion." The rule of the Constitution is,
that a majority in either body, House or
Senate, "shall constitute a quorum to do
business; but a smaller number may
compel the attendance of absent mem-
bers in such manner and under such
penalties as each house may provide."
Each house shall keep a
journal of its proceedings, and the
yeas and nays of the members
of either house shall, at the de-
sire of one-fifth of those present, be
entered on the journal." The Demo-
cratic position, as asserted in the recent
debate over the House rules, is that
when a yea and nay vote is taken the
number of yeas and nays must be taken
as conclusive proof of the number of
members present, and that any rule or
practice whereby members not voting
yea or nay are counted and recorded as
present for the purpose of showing a
quorum is unconstitutional. Mr. By-
num and Mr. Crisp protested, with great
vehemence, that the Speaker had no
more right than they or any other in-
dividual member to declare the presence
of non-voting members, and to direct
that the journal be made to show their
presence—as if, by virtue of his office,
the Speaker had no more powers in
such respects than individual mem-
bers of the House. If, upon the
taking of a vote, the question
should arise whether Mr. Bynum had
responded to the call of his own name,
or some other had undertaken to answer
for him, the Speaker, subject to the
right of appeal, would be the one to de-
cide; and so, too, in respect to the ques-
tion of the presence of a member when
that is material to be known and record-
ed. The important question, therefore,
is not how the presence of members
shall be determined, but whether their
presence can be shown in proof of quorum
upon a yea and nay vote, when they
do not respond to the call of their
names.

The authority to compel the attend-
ance of absent members, given for the
sole purpose of securing a quorum, is
conclusive proof that the quorum con-
sists in the mere presence of a majority,
and the proposition that a majority
must vote yea or nay, when the
vote is taken in that way, is
clearly unsound. Carried to its
logical and practical result, it means
that upon a call of the yeas and nays a
member may respond to his name, and
upon his own request, be recorded as
present and refusing to vote—any num-
ber of members might do so, and the
record made, with or without objection,
to show the facts—and yet, for the pur-
pose of showing a quorum when that
vote was taken, they could not be count-
ed. That part of the record of the vote
or call must be disregarded. This is ab-
surdity run mad; and Senator Black-
burn's proposition is only an illustration.
When a yea and nay vote is taken and
a Senator is excused from voting because
paired with an absent Senator, the jour-
nal shows the fact, and yet the proposi-
tion is that the presence of that Sen-
ator, though affirmatively shown by
the record made up in the
usual form, counts for nothing when
the question of quorum is raised.
That is to say, by way of illustration:
If, in order to obtain a quorum, the Sen-
ate compels the attendance of the requi-
site number of absentees, but it turns
out, upon their appearance in the cham-
ber, that they are paired in respect to
the pending measure or business with
other absent Senators, their enforced
presence counts for nothing. A yea and
nay vote is taken only "at the desire
of one-fifth of those present"—determined,
usually, by the count of the Speaker—and
yet, if the Democratic position is right,
members may join in calling for the
yeas and nays, being counted as present
for that purpose, and then, by failing to
respond when their names are called,
break the quorum and nullify the vote
which they joined in demanding. The
Constitution is not made of such rub-
bish.

RING POLITICS AT PUBLIC EXPENSE.

The office of auditor of Marion coun-
ty is worth at least \$15,000 a year, net.
This is three times as much as the salary
of the Governor, nearly four times that
of the Mayor, much more than the presi-
dent of any bank in the city receives,
more than any lawyer in the city makes,
with the possible exception of two or
three, and far more than the services
are worth. The emoluments of the
office are out of all proportion to its
duties, its responsibilities, or the merits
of the present or any previous incum-
bent. A salary of \$5,000 a year would
be a liberal compensation for the labor
performed, and would secure the ser-
vices of a person of the strictest integrity
and first-class business qualifications.
Can any person tell why Mr. Thomas
Taggart should hold this office two
terms, eight years, at an aggregate net
compensation of \$120,000, which comes
out of the pockets of an over-taxed and
not over-wealthy people? Admitting
that Mr. Taggart's conspicuous pa-
triotism, pre-eminent ability and
distinguished services to the community

as a Democratic politician entitled him
to this valuable office for one term, ad-
ding \$60,000 to his bank account, we
feel like pressing for an answer to the
question why he should repeat the ex-
perience at a total cost to the people of
\$120,000. Of course, no reason can be
given. Mr. Taggart's candidacy for a
second term is a striking illustration of
the impetuosity of our political system
and the corruption of local politics. No
county office should be worth half as
much as the auditor's office is under our
present system, and neither Mr. Tag-
gart nor any other incumbent of any
other county office is worth half as much
as he receives. The present system of
official fees and salaries is one of orga-
nized robbery by which the people, taxed
for the national government, for the
State government, for city, township and
school purposes, are taxed yet again
and made to pay enormous tribute to
court-house rings and close corpora-
tions of professional office-seekers.
Statesmen of the Taggart school are
the Vanderbilts of politics. Any sug-
gestion of public interest is treated in a
way that says "damn the public."
Their business with the public is to
squeeze it, pick its pockets with one
hand while they are filling their own
with the other. At the end of their
terms they wash their hands of politics
and devote the remainder of their lives
to fattening their consciences and try-
ing to become respectable.

The only plea or excuse for electing
any man for a second term to any coun-
ty office that nets from \$8,000 to \$15,000
a year is that his first nomination and
election cost so much that he ought to
have a second term to even things up.
This plea has been made a thousand
times. It was made by Mr. Taggart and
his friends, some of whom have asserted
that his first election cost him half the
profits of his first term. If it cost him
the half, or a tenth part, or the twen-
tieth part of the profits of his first term,
it was a record which he and his friends
should be ashamed to refer to. In any
respect the plea is a confession of
corruption. It is no defense to say
that Mr. Taggart is no worse than others;
we admit that the other members of the
present court-house ring are as bad as
he is, and Coy may be, to the extent of
his ability, even worse. It is no defense
to say that the way politics are run com-
pels a resort to such methods; it is the
running of politics in that way that we
complain of. It is a shocking state of
affairs when the emoluments of office
are made to furnish the means for offi-
cing elections. Dealing in options and
gambling in futures is a trivial offense
compared with using the people's money
to corrupt the people. The tendency
of such a condition to go from bad to
worse is shown by the fact that in the
recent convention the successful candi-
dates were those who made the largest
contributions to the pool. Heretofore
only elections have been bought; this
time the nominations were put up to the
highest bidder, with the distinct under-
standing that the members of the ring
were to make the highest bids. The
sweating process was begun long before
the nominations, and candidates were
fried in their own fat. The primaries
were made normal schools of corruption
and the convention a practical illustra-
tion of the counting-out process. It was
Democrat eat Democrat, the ring against
the field. The case of Mr. Taggart is
not exceptional; he is simply the type of
a class and the product of a system.
The class should be abolished and the
system reformed.

A CHARACTERISTIC PROPOSITION.

Two Democrats of some prominence
in the House, Bland, of Missouri, and
Breckinridge, of Arkansas (who oc-
cupies a seat which an assassin con-
ferred upon him by murdering John M.
Clayton), have presented bills to the ef-
fect that our farm products may be ex-
changed in Europe for manufactured
goods, which shall be admitted to the
United States free of duty. At once
several Democratic newspapers, includ-
ing that published in the city in which
Senator Voorhees has his residence, ap-
plauded these measures. One of them,
commenting thereon with the usual
recklessness of statement when they
make use of figures, declared that the
value of agricultural products exported
last year was \$600,000,000, and the
practical exchange of produce to that
extent for goods upon which no duty is
paid would afford the farmers a great
relief. Passing by the fact that nearly
all staple goods, such as clothing, cot-
tons, furniture and household furnish-
ings, are produced so as to be sold
as cheap as they are retailed in Europe,
let us consider the intent of this meas-
ure.

Every dollar's worth of goods pur-
chased in Europe displaces a dollar's
worth manufactured here. The produc-
tion of all goods represents labor to the
extent of 75 per cent, first and last.
Take woolen goods: labor is a large
element in the cost of raw wool, and in
the materials which are necessary to
make it into cloth and then into cloth-
ing. Take iron: the raw materials, be-
fore labor has touched them, are of very
little value; and so it is with every other
kind of manufactured goods. Assume
that the products of the farm which find
a market in Europe in any one year
are \$800,000,000, including raw cotton,
and that manufactured goods to that
amount are purchased abroad free of
duty. More than two-thirds of that
\$800,000,000 worth of goods represents
wages paid to labor somewhere. If the
materials and the goods are made in the
United States, the \$800,000,000 represents
wages paid here. If, on the other hand,
the goods are bought in Europe, that
sum was paid as wages in other coun-
tries than here. Therefore, the bills of
Messrs. Bland and Breckinridge, and
applauded by Senator Voorhees's home
organ, stripped of their pretenses, mean
the transfer of \$800,000,000 of wages
from the wage-earners of the United
States to those of Europe and other
countries. It would deprive an army of
men and women in this country, who are
engaged in turning raw material, from
the wool in the grass, the iron ore in the
mine, the cotton in the field, the sand
of which glass is made, into finished

clothing, nails, stoves, farming utensils,
glass and glassware, crockery, etc., of
their employment in order to give it to
men and women in other countries.
More than this, the men and women en-
gaged in these productions in the United
States are, of necessity, the consumers
of the products of the farm. All that
they eat, except sugar, comes from the
American farm, and their wages enable
them to purchase much more than the
wages of the people in the same indus-
tries in Europe, who can buy their
bread of Russia, India and other coun-
tries than the United States. The farm-
ers, consequently, would turn over to
the competition of the world the earn-
ers of this vast sum of money, while,
if it was paid to American wage-
earners, they would have an exclusive
market for all that they consume of
their products. By purchasing abroad
hundreds and thousands of laborers
making the goods the production of
which they would transfer to Europe
would lose their employment and be re-
duced to want.

Of all the schemes which demagogues
have devised to deprive the American
wage-earner of employment, and the
American farmer of the best market in
the world, this is the most complete. It
is a proposition which discriminates
against American labor and production,
and the bill should be entitled "An act
to take millions of money from the
American wage-earners and transfer it
to the wage-earners of Europe."

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF ANDERSONVILLE.

The recent articles of the late Jeff-
erson Davis, written for the purpose of
clearing himself of the odium which
had attached to him and his subordi-
nates because of the horrors of Ander-
sonville prison during the war, have
given a fresh historic interest to the
subject. It has been common to blame
the South for these atrocities, rather
than individuals. Mr. Davis undertook
to make it appear that the startling
death list and the terrible condition of
those who survived resulted from con-
ditions beyond the control of the con-
federate authorities, and were really
not so unusual and terrible as they had
been represented. Unfortunately for
Mr. Davis's defense and reputation, the
archives of the Confederacy were not
all destroyed and can be quoted against
him. A writer in the North American
Review, who was confined in Anderson-
ville, has been looking this matter up
in the light of the recent articles of
Davis, and presents extracts from the
reports of officers regarding that prison,
which narrow the responsibility down
to the President of the Confederacy and
a few subordinates. In May, 1864,
Howell Cobb, who was in command
of the district in which Andersonville
was situated, protested against in-
creasing the number of prisoners within
the area, as "the effect must be a terrible
increase of sickness during the summer
months." The number then was 13,000;
in July following it had been increased
to 30,000. Aug. 5 Colonel Chandler, as-
sistant inspector-general of the Confed-
eracy, visited Andersonville and re-
ported its terrible condition. Among
other things, he urged the removal of
Winder, who was in command, and the
substitution of "some one who will not
advocate in cold blood the propriety of
leaving the prisoners in their present
condition until the number has been suf-
ficiently reduced by death to make the
present arrangements suffice for their
accommodation." In the same report
Colonel Chandler characterized the prison
as "a place of horror difficult to
describe and a reproach to civilization."

This report, which Colonel Chandler fol-
lowed to Richmond, was indorsed by
Judge Campbell, Assistant Secretary of
War, who called attention to the shock-
ing death rate, which, in his words, "ap-
pears to be the necessary consequence
of the criminal indifference of the au-
thorities in charge." The only response
to this report was the promotion of Gen.
Winder to be commissary-general of all
the prisoners east of the Mississippi, which
was, at least, equivalent to approval of
his conduct. To the claim that the
prisoners were given the same rations
as the confederate soldier, the writer,
after careful examination, finds that the
ration averaged less than ten ounces a
day, with so very little meat that it was
scarcely worth while to take it into ac-
count. Colonel Chandler recommended
green corn, of which there was an abun-
dant in the vicinity, but his advice was
not heeded. To the claim that the
failure to supply provisions was due to
the scarcity of food, the writer remarks
that later in the season General Sher-
man subsisted an army within a radius
of two hundred miles of Andersonville,
and it did not suffer from hunger. The
prisoners were allowed neither shelter
nor fuel, yet the country was covered
with pine forests to within a hundred
yards of the prison. There can be no
claim that the Confederacy had no space
that would enable its officers to give
living space to prisoners, yet Colonel
Chandler, in his report, says that there
was but six square feet to each man,
and Dr. A. C. Hamilton, U. S. A., shows
that at one time the ratio of density
at Andersonville was equivalent to six
millions of people to the square mile!
And with all this horror—a death rate
of 33-4 per cent.—the confederate au-
thorities refused to allow the United
States government to furnish food and
medicine in December, 1864. The writer
concludes his presentation of official docu-
ments and other data as follows:

The prison system of the South is to be
traced to three prominent public men—
first, Jefferson Davis, who retained Winder
in his position, notwithstanding the earnest
protest of humane men in the South; Se-
d-
Jon, the confederate Secretary of War, who
declared that he was in favor of fighting
under the black flag; and Northrop, the
Commissary-general of the Confederacy, a
man characterized by confederate Senator
Foot as a wicked and heartless wretch.

After the testimony presented by Mr.
Goss, the writer, a few points of which
have been given above, there ought not
to be any doubt as to the responsibility
for the atrocities of Andersonville; nor
can it be offered in extenuation that
they could not have been avoided, since
the evidence shows that they were a
part of the Davis policy of making war.

DIRECTLY after the startling story of
McCauley, before the New York Senate
committee, implicating Mayor Grant

and others in boudle transactions of
astounding proportions, there was a
quite general impression that the
charges were without foundation, particu-
larly after the sweeping denial of the
Mayor and his friends, but now that
he has refused the proposition of the
committee to hold a special session, to
allow him to vindicate himself, and has
written a letter to the Senate denouncing
the Fassett committee and asking a
special committee, and some of the acts
which he denied having been confirmed
by reference to the newspapers of the
dates when they were alleged to have
occurred, there has been a gradual
change of sentiment, and many people
who did not believe McCauley are coming
to the conclusion that there is an ele-
ment of truth in his story. When the
letter of Mayor Grant was read in the
Senate Mr. Fassett declared that the
committee was investigating, and hav-
ing proved that the Mayor, while sheriff,
took \$43,000 which did not belong to
him, he was of the opinion that the
Mayor was the last man to impugn the
motives of others, and had reason to de-
sire another tribunal. These are very
cold and dismal days for Tammany.

HENRY WATKINSON, of the Louisville
Courier-Journal, having said that if
New York is not unanimous in 1892 she
cannot have the presidential nomination,
the New York Sun, in a double-leaded
editorial, declares that New York will
be unanimous in the next Democratic
national convention, and goes on to say:
The entire delegation will be earnestly,
enthusiastically, unhesitatingly in favor of
the nomination of a statesman whose De-
mocracy is most genuine, whose genius has
been proved by much experience and by
many battles, and whose popularity among
the Democratic masses in New York is
deeper, more heartfelt, more comprehensive
and more zealous than has been enjoyed by
any statesman of recent times, not except-
ing Samuel J. Tilden, Silas Wright, Wil-
liam L. Marcy, or Martin Van Buren. In-
stead, to find its parallel, we should have
to go back to the days of Andrew Jackson.

The reader will admit that the above
is putting it very strong, and he will
hurry on to ascertain who this wonder-
ful Democrat is. Let the Sun tell the
rest:

We are speaking now of the genuine De-
mocratic masses of this great State, not of
mugwumps or shams of any sort. We are
not employing the language of exaggera-
tion, but of simple fact; and the truth sin-
cerely is taken in and appreciated by the
Democratic leaders elsewhere the better the
result will be. It is almost needless to add
that the statesman to whom we refer is
David Bennett Hill. For Hill, as the pre-
sidential candidate of the Democracy, New
York will be unanimous in the conven-
tion of 1892; and New York will not have
any second choice on that occasion. No other
man lives in North America who can carry
the State of New York by a majority so
sure or so large as that which is ready in
support of David Bennett Hill.

It will be interesting to read what the
Cleveland newspapers in New York and
elsewhere have to say to this double-
leaded and every-way emphatic declara-
tion of the Sun.

COMMENTING on a bill introduced in
Congress providing that no laborer em-
ployed by the government shall receive
less than \$2 a day, the New York Sun
says: "The working in this State of the
silly two-dollars-a-day bill, which has
just been taken off the statute book, is
a sufficient condemnation of legislation
from the theory that the government
can afford to disregard the law of sup-
ply and demand, and that all the citi-
zens should be taxed in order to pay
more than the market rate of wages to
the workmen of the government." There
are some things that legislatures
should not attempt—as abolishing the
law of gravitation or the laws of trade,
for instance.

WHEN shown the dispatch charging
that the Republicans were conspiring to
undercount the negroes in the South,
Commissioner Porter laughed, and said
that the Pittsburg romancer had sent to
one paper a story of undercounting the
negroes, and another of overcounting the
negroes, and until he knew which was the
correct one he would not comment.
Every one of the supervisors of the cen-
sus, Mr. Porter said, is believed to be a
man of integrity. Several in the South
are Democrats, and many of the Repub-
licans selected were indorsed by Demo-
crats.

ONE seldom hears of Miss Rose Elizabeth
Cleveland nowadays, but while her position
in the White House gave her fame she seized
the opportunity to publish a book, and made
a very tidy sum from the transaction. While
her brother's position in the White House
gave him social and official prestige he pur-
chased a bit of suburban property and
drew the tide of fashion out that way,
finally selling it at a gratifying profit of
\$100,000. There seems to be a strain of
thrift in the Cleveland blood that does not
permit any opportunities for turning an
honest penny to glide by.

THE American Antiquarian Society seems
to be about as dignified as its name would
indicate. At a meeting just held in Boston it
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